The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1874. VOL. 88.—NO. 240.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Dispaches from Sumter county, Ala., report all quiet.

—Budd Dobble, with a lot of fast horses, passed through Omaha on Saturday for San Francisco.

—Dr. J. M. Botts, a prominent physician of Woodford county, Ky., has been missing since Wednesday.

—A man named Edward Doucher, a German, accidentally shot and killed himself at Elk Horn, Neb., last Thursday night.

—The political aspect in Nebraska is decidedly interesting. All hands are working hard. The election takes place to-morrow.

—A lad, named Eugene Webster, was drowned about four miles above Cloverport, Kentucky, while attempting to cross the river with four or five companions in a skiff.

—The drought in a portion of Alabama continues. It cut off the cotton crop about one-third, and ruined the pea, sweet potato and turnip crops. There have been no good rains there for nearly three months.

—General Shaler, of New York, is to reorganize the Chicago fire department. He will act in the capacity of General Director. The salary to be paid is ten thousand dollars, which has been provided for by personal subscriptions.

—The line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Chicago to South Chicago was opened on Saturday by a special train. The work upon the road is being pushed vigorously, with the view of opening it for traffic early next month.

—In the United States Circuit Court, in session in Richmond, Va., the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of Election in Petersburg for violating the Enforcement act. This makes sixteen of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

—The Salt Lake Grand Jury last Friday evening brought in an indictment against Thos. E. Recks for murder committed fourteen years ago. Recks is the juryman who was indicted on Thursday for polygamy, and is now in the penitentiary, having refused to give bail.

—General R. W. Healy, United States Marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or more deputy marshals upon the recommendation of Chas. E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of that State. These deputies have been appointed in negro counties, and are all Republicans.

—At Hickman, Ky., on Saturday, while several children were at play under an embankment, the earth suddenly gave way and slid down upon them, catching Harry Campbell, a little boy of six years, in its descent, burying him under a large solid mass, and killing him instantly. His playfellows escaped.

—A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., states that Rev. George Washington Levere declines the call of colored citizens to run for Congress, on account of his moral worth unfitting him to be a Congressman. He proposes to stand by the National Republican party, despite the puny politicians, and determines to remain in the Gospel ministry.

—On Saturday a Mrs. Young, of Mt. Carmel, Ills., went to Loganburg, on the C. & V. E. R., to collect some money due her step-son by a Mrs. Donahue, of the latter place. In a dispute which followed Mrs. Young emptied a pistol loaded with shot in Mrs. Donohue's bowels. Mrs. Donohue is not expected to live. Mrs. Young is in jail.

—A letter addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. The letter has been referred to the Attorney General.

—The petition to the Episcopal Convention for delay in the confirmation of Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, was forwarded to New York on Saturday, having, it is said, received the signatures of a majority of the late Diocesan Convention of Illinois. On the other hand, the Standing Committee of the Diocese telegraphed to the General Convention a request to take no notice of the petition.

—President Grant and party left St. Louis on Saturday evening for Texas via the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Generals Sheridan and Auger will join the party at Sedalia. The New York capitalists who have been spending a few days at St. Louis will meet the President's party at Vienna, I. T., and probably accompany them to Texas. It is expected that at Vienna and Caddo delegations of Indians will meet the President and have a talk. On the return trip the President's party will probably visit Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph, and thence proceed to Washington direct.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 11, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.83	50	72	N. W.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.85	60	44	N. W.	Fair
9 P. M.	30.02	48	71	N. W.	Clear

Mean Barometer, 29.83
Mean Thermometer 51.
Highest Thermometer, 63.
Lowest Thermometer, 48.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Obs'r. Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 53; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 50; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 38; Fort Gibson, I. T., fair, thermometer 56; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 36; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 47; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 43; La Crosse, Wisconsin, clear, thermometer 42; Leavenworth, Kas., clear, thermometer 45; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 50; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 58; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 64; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 38; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 68; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 46; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 34; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 66; Yankton, clear, thermometer 34; North Platte, clear, thermometer 44.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Oct. 12, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, northwest winds, decidedly cooler and generally clear weather, with frosts in the northern and northwestern portions.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1874.

Conference on Compensation for Railway Mail Service.

Col. Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, had a three hours' conference with Postmaster General Jewell today, in regard to the disputed questions of compensation for railway mail service. General Bangs, Superintendent of this branch of the postal service, also took part in the informal discussion. It is now confidently believed all matters at issue will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged without further serious difficulty. The railway Presidents will embody their views in writing for the consideration of the department, and meanwhile Col. Scott assures the Postmaster General that he will do everything in his power to secure rapid transit for the mails and increase the facilities of the postal car service.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1874.

Important Cases Before the Supreme Court.

In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law, and the Grant Parish (La.) case, which involves the constitutionality of the "Ku-Klux" law, there will come before the Supreme Court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding a Circuit Court in California, decided, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, that this law is in conflict with the fourteenth article of the amendments. All of the above mentioned cases will undoubtedly, in consideration of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

FIRST EDITION.

POLITICAL.

Speech by Secretary Delano.

The Finances and Southern Affairs Discussed.

The Duty of the Republican Party Explained.

MT. VERNON, O., October 11.—Secretary Delano addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in this city last evening. Mr. Delano reviewed at length the past history of the Republican and Democratic parties, making comparisons between the two with remarkable clearness and force. He dealt severely with Ku-Klux, White Leaguers, and other thing of the South, whom he denounced in the bitterest terms. He recounted the injuries now being inflicted upon the negroes in the late rebel States, and clearly foreshadowed the course which the Administration would adopt toward those people. The Secretary argued that the emancipated blacks were in a measure the nation's wards, and until persecution, rapine and murder on account of race, color or previous condition should cease, the duties devolved upon the Republican party by the Almighty would not be fulfilled. He stated that the obligations of the Republican party were to elevate and improve this class of people and protect them in their rights before the law, and if the great party of ideas should desert its principles upon any collateral issues and neglect to perform its obligations toward those whom it had lately invested with citizenship and the elective franchise, that it deserved to be beaten, and most assuredly would be punished. The Secretary gave the prohibitionists some

Sound and Friendly Advice,

and warned the Republicans from being drawn off upon side issues to the abandonment of higher and more important questions. He thought that personal liberty, the right to hold by an alien of real estate and dispose of personal property, the right of free locomotion, and, in a word, the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were worthy of some consideration, and that the man who ignored all these for one

Ideal Hobby,

let it be temperance, religion, trades-union, or any of the still more modern "isms," was pursuing a course calculated, if not designed, to restore the Democratic party to power, and thus to defeat rather than attain the objects desired. Referring to

The Trouble in the South,

the Secretary remarked that the people in the South, especially in the disaffected portions, had recently written and spoken much regarding the President, probably hoping by flattery and fawning to cover their real purposes of rapine, murder and anarchy, and that while professing great loyalty to the Government and the utmost solicitude concerning the President, the rascals had been shipping and distributing arms among their

Oath-Bound Assassins

to bring about the very revolution which was so recently inaugurated in Louisiana. But the President understood them; when a parley was sought or explanations were attempted, the President required, first of all, that the insurrectionists be put down, and instantly the rebels surrendered.

The Secretary argued that the President was true to the great principles of the Republican party, and that he would use all the force at his command, when legally required, to execute the laws and enforce order and good government.

Financial Questions.

The Secretary then proceeded to discuss at length the financial question. He charged the Democratic party with the responsibility of the war, and with prolonging its duration, whereby its total actual cost has reached nearly, if not quite, four thousand millions. He adverted to the fact that of this immense sum one-half had already been paid. Our debt was now only about twenty-one hundred millions. He demonstrated the statesmanship of the Republican party in dealing with this question, and explained how largely taxation had been reduced since the close of the war, and especially during President Grant's administration. The Secretary then adverted to the

Repudiation Sentiments of the Democratic Party,

and denounced them severely. He asserted that those who purchased bonds during the war were patriots worthy of all praise; that to dishonor our notes discounted under such circumstances, and for such a consideration, namely, the life of the nation, would be an act so dishonorable as never to be forgiven by the civilized powers of the world, and he could not imagine how any but rebels and rebel sympathizers could support it.

Where the Money Goes.

Adverting to the charge of extravagance, he showed from official records that of the two hundred and ninety millions now annually expended for all purposes, one hundred and fifty-seven millions, or over one-half, was required to pay the interest on the public debt, pensions to our soldiers, and other expenses growing out of the Democratic slaveholders' rebellion. He then demonstrated that the expenses of the Government, deducting those created by the rebellion, were not so great per capita as the expenses of the Government were during Buchanan's administration, and but a trifle larger than they had been during the administration of Mr. Van Buren.

The Duty of the Republican Party.

He said, in conclusion, that the mission of the Republican party was not ended until civil rights of the emancipated race were fully secured and law and order placed on a solid foundation in the entire South, nor until the sacred obligations of duty in regard to the public debt were everywhere acknowledged, and therefore Republicans should stand by their colors and not be misled nor deceived by collateral issues, cunningly devised to divide and defeat the great party which saved the Union.

LOUISIANA.

Armed White Leaguers on the Streets of New Orleans—A Large Number of State Arms Not Returned, as Directed by the President's Proclamation—The Situation Said to be Critical—Governor Kellogg Still Guarded at the State House.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—The appearance of a squad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal street last midnight was officially reported to the Governor, military authorities and Marshal Packard by the Chief of Police.

The Adjutant General of the State militia officially reports that the following arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of September 14th and the following days, have not been returned to the State authorities or surrendered to the United States forces, as directed by the President's proclamation. The list embraces two twelve pound howitzers, 1,682 improved small arms, 1,500 bayonets, 83 swords, and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms and accoutrements. In place of these arms, the Adjutant General states that the authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparatively worthless and dangaged Belgian rifles, believed to belong to citizens of New Orleans. The communications have been transmitted to General Emery.

NEW YORK, October 11.—A *Herald* New Orleans special says the situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State House by police and military. The White Leaguers are defiant, and continue demonstrations nightly. Fifteen thousand negroes have entered the upper parishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, to register as voters. Madison parish, formerly equally divided, is now said to register 200 whites against 2,300 blacks. It is explained that much of the immigration from Tennessee is owing to terror created by the Trenton massacre. The carpet-sack bellwether has large influence. Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the next election.

The *Times'* special from New Orleans says at an early hour on Saturday morning a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in the upper ward. Three or four patrolman, unable to stop the fight, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of White Leaguers offered by Col. Angell, and the negroes were easily dispersed and quiet restored.

Mexicans Organizing to Invade Texas—A Border War Imminent.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 11.—A Brownsville dispatch says: The organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water on this side and the almost impassible condition of the country. Information received from undoubted sources says that the plan of operations is to strike a detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle, and then to murder and rob generally. General Cortina heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts and on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war has never been more imminent.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—First race, for three year olds, mile heats, won by Vanderbilt. Time 1:46½ and 1:48¼.

Second race, 1½ miles dash; won by Arizona. Time 2:42½.

Third race, mile heats for beaten horses; won by Astral. Time 1:47¼, 1:49 and 1:49¾.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention.

FUNERAL OF MARK SMITH.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1874.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Rev. Myer Lewin, of Maryland, introduced, with a long preamble, the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following canon of ritual uniformity be enacted:

SECTION 1. The elevation of the elements in holy communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects towards which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration, or in the act of administering or in carrying them to or from the communicants, bowings, crossings, genuflexions, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the Lord's table, acknowledging, except as allowed, provided for or directed by the rubric or canon, and any gesture, posture or act implying such adoration, or any ceremony not prescribed as part of the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper or holy communion, likewise the use at any administration of the holy communion of any hymns, prayers, collects, epistles or gospels other than those appointed in the authorized formula of the Church, are hereby forbidden.

SEC. 2. In all matters pertaining to public worship of the church, to the ornament, arrangement and appointments of the holy table, and in everything connected with the ritual in the performance of Divine service, including the vestments to be used about which there is no specific direction in the Book of Common Prayer, or offices and ordinal thereto appended, or in any legislation, general or diocesan, of this Church, the admonition or judgment of the Bishops of any diocese given in writing shall be regarded as binding, to be followed and obeyed by every minister of that diocese.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Several other resolutions were presented looking to legislation for the prohibition of ritualistic forms and practices.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker, of Minnesota, submitted the form of a new canon, which was referred, on his motion, to the Committee on Canons. It provides that the senior Bishop of the Church, on becoming Presiding Bishop, or at any time thereafter, may resign the jurisdiction of his diocese by issuing notice to that effect to all Bishops and standing committees of the Church. In the event of doing so, the Treasurer of the General Convention shall annually assess and collect from each diocese a sum equal to one dollar for every clergyman canonically connected therewith, and pay over the same in quarterly instalments to the Presiding Bishop as his salary. The diocese over which the Presiding Bishop has had diocesan jurisdiction shall provide a house for him during the term of his life, and shall be relieved of all other payment on his salary except the annual assessment. A Board of trustees shall be appointed at each session of the General Convention to manage the fund for the support of the Presiding Bishop, and to collect and invest the endowment for that purpose, and when the annual interest on this fund shall reach the sum of $5,000, such interest shall be paid to the Presiding Bishop as his salary, and assessments on the diocese shall cease.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1874.

Funeral of Mark Smith.

The funeral services over the remains of Mark Smith, the actor, were held this afternoon at "The Little Church Round the Corner." The church was thronged. Dr. Houghton read the funeral services of the P. E. Church. The pall bearers included John Fisher, Lester Wallack, Augustus Reid, A. Oakey Hall, Henry Ledley, H. G. Palmer, Douglass Taylor and Wm. Winter. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

Cuban Anniversary Celebration.

The Cubans in this city celebrated the sixth anniversary proclamation of the Cuban republic to-day with appropriate religious services in the Church de Santiago.

The Gubernatorial Canvass in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 11.—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses and colored Congressman Elliott went to Sumpter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, Independent Republican candidate, also resides, and has a great personal popularity. A mass meeting of colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain and Moses party, who returned to Columbia, indignant at being refused a hearing.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

A Young Man Shoots Himself at the St. James Hotel.

On Saturday a young man arrived at the St. James Hotel, where he registered his name as James Edwards, from Philadelphia, and engaged a room stating that he would want it until 6 o'clock the same evening. He was shown to his quarters, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to the office and procured two sheets of paper and the same number of envelopes, after which he again went to his room. He waited until after 7 o'clock and about half past four o'clock a report of a pistol was heard coming from his department, when the chambermaid gave the alarm to those below, and an examination was immediately made by Mr. B. Cone, the porter. On going to the room he found it locked, and on bursting the door open, discovered the young man lying on the floor with a 32 calibre Derringer pistol by his side, with which it is supposed he had inflicted a fatal wound in his right temple, from which the blood was issuing profusely. He only breathed twice after being found and all was over. The Coroner was notified, and on arriving, made a careful examination of the wound, when it was found that the ball from the pistol had passed entirely through the brain, and could be felt just under the skin at the left temple. A jury was impannelled, and after a careful examination rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. No papers were found upon his person, by which he could be identified, but it is thought that the name placed upon the hotel register was an assumed one, and that he operated very carefully in order that no clue could be had to his former whereabouts. He wore a common black cloth coat and vest, and light pantaloons with a very small dark stripe. His coat had upon the inside of the collar the trademark of "Delvin & Co., New York." His pants had the name of the maker upon the buttons—"Scovill, the Tailor." He wore a small gold ring with four small, light-green sets in it, and two of a crimson color. In the inside of the ring were these initials, "H. S. to E. B." He carried a small, white-handled pocket-knife. On his handkerchief were the initials, "M. B." marked with indelible ink. No other personal effects were discovered. He had no baggage, no papers, nor letters, and not a cent of money could be found. He had evidently paid the last he had for his room. It is probable that he had used the two envelopes and sheets of paper, and had mailed them, passing out and returning to his room without attracting attention. As to his personal appearance, he was neat, but not showy in his dress. He is about five feet eight inches in height, with dark hair and mustache, and small hands and feet. His body was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. L. Williams, No. 312 Fifth avenue.

Indemnity for Southern Unionists.

Our former townsman, Gen. James A. Ekin, has been appointed by the Government to investigate the claims of Unionists in his District—the Louisville—for damages sustained during the war. Gen. Ekin has, with characteristic energy, commenced the work, and enunciated his policy, to his subagents, as follows: "I fully agree with you that the honor of the nation demands a decision upon them as soon as practicable. It is my earnest desire that all meritorious claims shall be promptly adjusted and paid, and that those which have no merit shall be as promptly considered and rejected. To this sentiment I feel sure I know the Quartermaster General fully shares, and that he has done everything within his power to facilitate the settlement of all claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864. When I was duty at his office in Washington, his instructions, both written and verbal, to me gave evidence of his great anxiety to do speedy justice to claimants, and to this policy he has steadily adhered in all subsequent orders. His whole aim has manifestly been to exact justice alike to the Government and to claimants."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of this matter, says: "During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, claims amounting to $1,106,679 were investigated and acted on by General Ekin, and returned to the Quartermaster General. This was done with a force of only four quartermaster agents for the greater portion of the year. There are now eight agents employed on this duty. Four of these are stationed in Kentucky and four in Tennessee, and within a few days two additional ones will be sent to Tennessee. Everything is now beand all was over. The Coroner was notified, and on arriving, made a careful examination of the wound, when it was found that the ball from the pistol had passed entirely through the brain, and could be felt just under the skin at the left temple. A jury was impannelled, and after a careful examination rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. No papers were found upon his person, by which he could be identified, but it is thought that the name placed upon the hotel register was an assumed one, and that he operated very carefully in order that no clue could be had to his former whereabouts. He wore a common black cloth coat and vest, and light pantaloons with a very small dark stripe. His coat had upon the inside of the collar the trademark of "Delvin & Co., New York." His pants had the name of the maker upon the buttons—"Scovill, the Tailor." He wore a small gold ring with four small, light-green sets in it, and two of a crimson color. In the inside of the ring were these initials, "H. S. to E. B." He carried a small, white-handled pocket-knife. On his handkerchief were the initials, "M. B." marked with indelible ink. No other personal effects were discovered. He had no baggage, no papers, nor letters, and not a cent of money could be found. He had evidently paid the last he had for his room. It is probable that he had used the two envelopes and sheets of paper, and had mailed them, passing out and returning to his room without attracting attention. As to his personal appearance, he was neat, but not showy in his dress. He is about five feet eight inches in height, with dark hair and mustache, and small hands and feet. His body was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. L. Williams, No. 312 Fifth avenue.

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SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

Carlist Troops Deserting Their Standard.

Nineteen Natives of Navarre Shot for Insubordination.

The Revolution in South America.

SPAIN.

Insurgents Shot for Insubordination.

MADRID, October 10.—Nineteen natives of Navarre, serving in the insurgent army, have been shot for insubordination.

Fatal Explosion.

An explosion in a building at Aspeitia, used for the manufacture of cartridges for the Carlists, instantly killed eighteen persons.

Military Movements.

MADRID, October 10.—Gen. Lorenzo has returned to Logrona, leaving a strong force of national troops near the garrison of Laguardia. The Carlists have withdrawn to Primitives. The Republican General Moriones occupies Tafalla and neighborhood.

Carlists Asking for Amnesty.

Many Carlists are coming into Barcelona and Tarragona, asking for amnesty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, October 10.—The revolutionists under Rivas are still encamped near this city. The Government troops occupy Maron. A great movement is expected on the 12th inst., when Avellaneda will assume the Presidency. The insurgent gunboat Parana, being pursued by a Government squadron, put into Montevideo, but was ordered to quit that port immediately.

Before the Battle.

RIO JANEIRO, October 11.—No general engagement has yet taken place between Government troops and insurgents. Gen. Rivas, commander of the main body of insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the Capital.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Seeking a Re-election.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 1.—It is said that President Lerdo desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the first Presidential campaign the pledge was put forward that the President would not seek a re-election, and on this account he was supported by the Diaz party.

The debates in Congress of late have been very excited, and even disorderly, the troubles in the States of Morelos, Yucatan and Oaxaca, and accusations against the Governor of Puebla, Jalisco and San Luis Potosi furnishing themes for bitter contention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Schleswig Question.

LONDON, October 10.—The *Times* has advices from Vienna that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining hold on the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which is thought to offer a feasible method of solution.

Avoiding War.

Roumania and Servia have adopted a peaceful attitude towards Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Bismarck and Andrassy.

Obituary.

The Duke of Leinster died last night.

GERMANY.

Count Von Arnim's Health Impaired.

BERLIN, October 11.—The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill-health, physicians were appointed by the Government to examine the prisoner's condition. They have made a report recommending a change in the place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

ITALY.

Seizure of Contraband Articles.

FLORENCE, October 10.—Several cases of Socialist proclamations and some Orsini bombs have been seized in the house of an Internationalist here.

FRANCE.

Elections Ordered.

PARIS, October 10.—The elections in the Departments of Drome, Nord and Oise are ordered for November 8th.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

John McCullough, the eminent tragedian, will open a week's engagement at this popular house, this evening, on which occasion "Virginius" will be performed, with Mr. McCullough in the title role; Mr. Ellsler as *Dentatus* and Miss Amy Thompson as *Virginia*. In regard to the play itself, the following passage occurs by way of introduction, which show an appreciative knowledge of the standard tragedy:—"It is now some fifty years since the "Virginius" of Knowles was pronounced by Hazlit the best acting tragedy of the modern stage. During that interval, nothing has been produced to render this critical sentence less just; and, with the exception of "Venice Preserved," we can call to mind no acting tragedy in the English language, out of Shakspeare, that is worthy to be placed by its side. The "Cenci" of Shelley is perhaps superior as a work of genius, as well as in breadth and intensity of tragic power; but as the nature of the theme excludes it from individual representation before modern audiences, it cannot be called an exception to the verdict we have given in favor of Virginius." The late Edwin Forrest looked upon *Virginius* as his masterpiece, and it is generally conceded that it is the favorite in Mr. McCullough's repertory. As an evidence of the great histrionic ability and popularity of Mr. McCullough we need only refer to the fact that for nine successive weeks in New York city crowded houses greeted him every evening. He may be pronounced one of the prodigies of the stage. Landing in Philadelphia a poor North Irishboy, he became an apprentice to his uncle, a chairmaker. Joining a Thespian association, he attracted attention by his deep, manly voice, and fine, clean-cut, blooming face. A worthy, prudent, steady, the bearer noof scandal, averse to gossiping, docile to his superiors and willing to be taught, he advanced from a supernumerary to the support of that unlovable and gloomy tyrant, Edwin Forrest, and was, perhaps, the only actor in whom the old man could find no point for quarrel. He now ranks among the first in the profession, and is a worthy successor to Mr. Forrest.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

To-night this theatre will resound to the laughable performances of Sam Sanford's Old Time Minstrels. The very name of the troupe is suggestive of fun, and those who attend with the expectation of being amused will not be disappointed. This company consists of men who thoroughly understand their art, and a better place than the Fifth Avenue Theatre could not be selected by whoever wishes to spend a pleasant and enjoyable hour or two.

Dr. Hayes' Lecture.

To-morrow evening Dr. I. I. Hayes will lecture at Library Hall, on "Arctic Adventures and Explorations." The gentleman is a polished and accomplished speaker, and a rich intellectual treat is in store for those who go to hear him.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

One week from to-night Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the great tragedienne, appears at the Opera House. She will be supported in her representations by Mr. J. C. McCollom. Both are great favorites in Pittsburgh.

Library Hall.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, Madame Janauschek will crowd Library Hall. We say crowd because during the short time she will be here, the thousands of Pittsburghers who admire her finished and impressive acting and wonderful emotional power, will take advantage of the opportunity to see and hear her. She has no superior upon the American stage. In the character of *Mary Stuart*, which she essays on Monday night, in Schiller's historial play of the same name, she is particularly brilliant, and it has never been performed by her in any city of the Union where she failed to evoke from the press the most lavish and unanimous praise. The scene in Fotheringay park, where she meets the haughty Elizabeth and heaps upon her head all the withering invective of a bitter tongue, is grand and powerful beyond expression, and Janauschek pictures it as only Janauschek knows how. On Tuesday evening "Temptation" will be given and "Deborah," (Leah, the Forsaken) on Wednesday night. Madame Janauschek will be supported by her own company.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The twenty-first stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, commences on next Friday evening, at the Lawrence school hall, on Thirty-seventh street, and concludes on Saturday morning. At the evening session a lecture will be delivered on "American Education," and Robert M. Gibson, Esq., will also lecture on a topic not yet announced. Select reading by Miss Rose A. McCleary. The programme for Saturday morning is as follows: Essay, "Compulsory Education," by Miss A. Reno. Lecture, "Weight," by C. K. Wade. Essay, "Development of the Mind," by Miss L. Anderson. Messrs. Jas. L. Harrison and Wm. R. Ford will discuss the question, "Is a State Uniformity of Text Books Desirable," the former affirm and the latter deny. There will also be music by way of variety.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

"Brownsville avenue" will be completed this week.

····Pittsburgh Councils will hold another weekly meeting this afternoon.

····A number of yard-men at the East Liberty stock yards were fined ten dollars and costs each, last Saturday, by Deputy Mayor Irwin, for cruelty to animals.

····A man by the name of Connor was thrown from a buggy while driving along Eighteenth street, South Side, last Saturday, from which he received severe injuries.

····The Smoky city base ball club of Allegheny was beaten on Friday in a match game at New Castle, by the Neshannocks of the latter place. The score stood thirty-two to eight.

····A meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the smith-shop of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co., outer depot, yesterday afternoon, which was addressed by railroad men from Cleveland and Erie.

····The joint meeting of the Street and Survey Committees, of Allegheny Councils, will be held this evening for the purpose of taking some action on the three plans for the improvement of the Butcher's Run District.

····There will be a temperance meeting held in the Christian Chapel, Hazlewood, to-morrow evening, to be addressed by J. Whitesell, Esq., Mr. Hethrington and Mr. George Finley. A large attendance is requested.

····Yesterday afternoon a little boy named Kintner was run over on Penn avenue, East Liberty, by a couple of men who were testing the speed of their animals. The lad who is only six years of age, was badly hurt about the head.

····The argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by the Pennsylvania Railroad against Arnold Hertz and the Columbia Conduit Company was heard in the Common Pleas Court last Saturday. Decision reserved.

····Thomas Potts, convicted of murder in the second degree some time ago in the Criminal Court, was brought in for sentence last Saturday, but owing to the absence of one of the judges he was again remanded to jail until next sentence day.

····Officer Reed, of the city police force, was charged by officer Husted, on Saturday, with cowardice during a fight last Thursday evening in an alley near Seventh street. He had a hearing before the Acting Mayor but no disposition has been made of the case yet.

····Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a boy jumped off a freight train which was crossing Washington avenue, Allegheny, and as the train was moving pretty rapidly he was thrown violently to the ground and one of his legs fractured in two places.

····A woman by the name of Earn Steinmeyer, residing on Larkins alley, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, South Side, died of heart disease, on Saturday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner Kirkpatrick, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased leaves a husband and two children.

····The Board of Pardons have recommended the following Allegheny county prisoners for executive clemency: William Ogilvie, adultery, James M. Mackey and Edward Maley, disorderly houses, and Amos Maitland, assault and battery with intent to rob. The case of Ambrose Lynch has not yet been disposed of.

····The new school house connected with the First German Lutheran church of Allegheny was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice, which is located on Madison avenue, at the corner of Avery street, is two stories high, eighty-two feet long by forty feet wide, contains four rooms, and cost $13,000.

····Michael Gallon was arrested yesterday in East Liberty by Officer Emil Berger, while in the act of rifling a man's pocket. He had a hearing, last evening, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, and was fined one hundred dollars and costs, but being unable to pay the fine was sent for six months to the Work House. That was Michael's sixth offense.

····The Prospect Building and Loan Association has been recently organized on Mt. Washington with the following officers: Herman Schiedler, President; Thomas Glaze, Vice-President; Joseph Leffel, Secretary; Jacob Wilbert, August Ulaich, Wm. Hughes, Louis Hauch, John S. John, Gottlieb Lehman, Lawrence Deckenbach, Albert Diehl, Directors.

····Johnny Stroup won the gold headed whip at Barnum's Hippodrome on Saturday night. The race between Stroup and Quantrell on Friday and Saturday afternoons were declared dead heats, and the one on Saturday night was run on its merits, Stroup winning. The whip was presented by Mr. Barnum, superintendent of the Hippodrome performances.

····The Pittsburgh *Herald* published on the South Side, will give a fresh evidence of its prosperity by coming out in a new form and considerably improved otherwise, this week. The form will be the quarto, six columns to the page. Under the editorial management of Mr. Wm. R. Newmyer. The *Herald* has been a newsy, spicy sheet, and is correspondingly popular.

····The October meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sunday-school Teachers' Union will be held in the Third United Presbyterian Church, on Diamond street (Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor), this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A class will be taught by Miss Hastings, of the Sixth-avenue United Presbyterian Mission Sunday-school, on the lesson for Sunday, October 18, viz: "The mind of Christ."

····Gus. Braun, in order to save the city the $50 or $60 it expended monthly in putting meals for prisoners, is considering the propriety of having a cooking stove bought and placed in the "ladies" department of the Central Station house. Beans and bread for those who like them, and substantial enough for prisoners, and the Turnkey is to be initiated in the art of boiling beans, the bread to be bought.

····In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday a petition from the citizens of different Charters township was presented, setting forth that it had contracted for a certain parcel of ground, the property of James H. Bell of said township, on which to erect a school house, and that after having it surveyed and marked off, trouble arose between the board and the owner of the property, who refused to allow them to have the ground. The court appointed Gen. H. Gardner, Wm. Barker and Hugh Lea to assess and decide upon damages.

····The following comprehensive challenge we clip from a Boston paper. Charles H. Mealey, of Halifax, has issued a challenge to rowany man in America, excluding George Brown and Morris, a three or five mile race for $1,000 in gold, allowing $150 for expenses, to row in St. John, Springfield, or on Charles river, Boston, inside of twenty days or in May or June next. Mealey is well known in the provinces as a skillful and powerful oarsman, and has defeated George Brown twice before. He is also known among Boston men, having won three prizes on Charles river.

PERSONAL.

***The friends and parishioners of Rev. G. W. Jackson, of the Baptist Zion Church, testified their confidence in, and esteem for that gentleman by a "donation visit" to his residence which left him considerably richer in provisions, dry goods and greenbacks.

***Among the arrivals at the St. Clair Hotel Saturday and yesterday were, Chas. H. Stowe and Daniel H. Evans, Etna; John Bridges, Jr., Edwin Bridges, Jr., Thomas Bridges, S. J. Wells, New Brighton; A. F. McCaskey, Freedom; Harry Johnston and James McShane, Wellsville O.; J. Asire, McKeesport, and B. Forst, Millersburg.

***J. Aryson, J. W. Brenner, J. W. Collins, Wm. N. Milstred, C. L. Davis, P. Bish

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1874.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110¼.

PLEDGE no complimentary votes to *any* Democratic candidate.

THE complimentary terms in which our contemporaries, the *Commercial, Evening Telegraph, Freiheit's Freund*, and papers outside the city, editorially allude to the handsome appearance of the GAZETTE in its new dress of type, is duly appreciated.

THE Argentine insurrection is so far successful that Avellaneda, the candidate declared to have been regularly elected, proposes to resign, and permit his rival, General Mitre, to succeed to the office. This looks very much as though justice has been on the side of the insurgents.

WE warn Republicans that Democrats are making strenuous efforts to secure complimentary votes for their Legislative candidates, in the hope of securing enough to elect them. If they succeed, a Democratic United States Senator will be the result. How will it suit Republicans to see Buckalew in the United States Senate?

THE Conservatives of South Carolina have joined hands with the bolting Republicans, or Moses crowd. A few short months since Moses was a criminal of the deepest dye, according to Democratic papers; now, by the same authority, he is the Apostle of Reform. Verily, the Democracy is the chameleon of politics.

IT seems that a practical movement is being made to see that thoroughly honest and competent federal officers shall be selected for the Southern States. But at the same time information comes that the rebel feeling is rapidly growing. This being the case, while honesty is sought, right political views should also be looked after.

SENATOR THURMAN, in a recent address before the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, took occasion to rectify the idea that the wealth of the country is concentrating in the hands of the few. He offered statistics in proof of the idea that small farms are increasing in number, —a fact which indicates the increase of owners.

THE International Workingmen's Association is threatened with disruption. Persons who have receded from it, organized another Society at Geneva, Switzerland, differing from it, in that it avoids politics, and comprehends the wants of the workingmen. It is charged that the International is officered by men who never were workmen, and do not know the wants of those for whom they pretend to legislate.

THE lamb-like spirit of the Democracy has just been illustrated in Virginia. Nine precinct judges of election were arrested by the United States Marshals for violating the act of Congress,—when forthwith a report was put in circulation that no Democrats would be allowed on the jury, and the Judge holding the Court was threatened. He answered that no partisanship would be allowed in the jury, but that White Leaguers were as obnoxious as others. He proposed to ignore politics on one side as well as another. Of course, the real trouble was, the fear that the judges would be convicted, and it was thought a loud howl would frighten off the Republicans and enable them to pack the jury with Democrats. The game didn't work.

REFERRING to the Franklin Institute Fair in Philadelphia, the *North American* says there is evidence of the increasing approach to entire independence shown by the exhibit of American products. "For instance, in the matter of sewing silk and machine silks we know that until within a few years we were ettirely dependent upon other countries; yet to-day this industry has become so thoroughly domesticated that in this exhibition will be found silks manufactured in Philadelphia which will compete with similar lines of goods the world over." Could our Pittsburgh manufacturers be induced to establish a fair, how very forcibly this point would be presented. A yearly fair or exposition would be a more influential argument for protection than was ever penned by mortal hand, or printed anywhere.

WE DO not need to supplement the statement of facts that appears in our local columns, with anything additional to show the Select Council the importance of passing the Oil Refiners' ordinance for a pipe line across the city. We are well aware of the fact that each of us is so engrossed in our individual affairs, that we expect those specially interested in any legislation to point out the necessity for it. This the refiners have done, in such convincing terms, that Common Council nearly unanimously passed the ordinance. The facts showed that the pipe line asked for will enable our refiners to compete against Cleveland, and will serve to build up a very important trade, from which our city will derive great benefit. These are the facts, and it is thus quite as much to the interest of the city that the pipe line should be constructed, as of any others. No doubt the ordinance will pass.

IT BEGINS to leak out that even in the South are State Constitutions which provide not merely for the equal education of white and black children,—but for mixed schools as well. Such is the case in Louisiana. Mr. Conway, recently Superintendent of Education in Louisiana, reports that he enforced the law, and after a few days opposition died out, and all worked well. He also gives a series of resolutions reported at a unification meeting in New Orleans, in July, 1873, at which five Democrats and five Republicans reported resolutions. General Bureaugard was one of the number. One resolution embraced the following section: "We shall further recommend that hereafter no distinction shall exist among citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institutions of education, or in any other public institution supported by the State, city, or parishes." Is not the hostility to the Civil Rights bill a very transparent fraud?

JUDGE BRADLEY discriminates, very properly, between murders that are committed for political purposes, and those that are denominated common murders. The case on which this decision turned is that of the Grant parish murders in Louisiana. He claims that Congress has not power, under the Constitution, to enact laws for the special trial and punishment of offenders who do not commit crimes for political reasons; that such criminals are amenable to State laws. While we readily see that it opens a door for subterfuge and possibly escape, among those in the South who, while really acting from political motives, will seek to disguise their purpose, that they may be tried by home courts that will never acquit, yet right is right; and it would be a dangerous precedent to establish that the Federal Government has a right to enter a State and punish a common murderer. But where offenses have a political bearing, the case is changed, and the right of trial is with the Federal Government.

IS ITS MISSION ENDED?

One of the most persistent pleas urged against the Republican party, of late years, is the one that its mission is ended. Singularly, there are Republicans whose breadth of view is not as great as it should be, who fall in with this idea, and give it tacit consent. The theory is, that the party was organized to destroy slavery, and that when this was done, there was no further distinctive reason why it should be kept together! Even at its orgin, the Republican party had a broader purpose than this,—that of maintaining political equality, and right government, of making permanent what it accomplished. To have simply destroyed slavery, and handed the government of the country back to the Democracy, would have resulted in its restoration, and have been an act of political stupidity. To close its career, by simply abandoning the field, would be mere absurdity. And if the Republican party has completed its mission, what of the Democracy? Is its mission ended? If not, what is that mission? It acts the part of an obstructionist, seeks to perpetuate the reign of violence, has never repented its misdeeds during the war, and at the South, keeps up a career of violence and murder. Is this its mission? If so, do we not need another party, strong enough to repress its evil tendencies, and to give peace and order to the country?

But it is not true that the mission of the Republican party is ended. Equality before the law, which is a necessary concomitant of liberty, is not yet thoroughly established, nor are the results of the suppression of the rebellion fully gathered. A generation must pass before the planter and slave-owning class at the South realize that they can never expect to have control over their former slaves again, except in so far as one man may influence in a friendly way another. Yet the *animus* of all the late uprisings has been in the direction of affirming the superiority of the planter class, as against Republican whites and negroes. Their declarations in Louisiana were equivocal to the statement that they would care for and permit the blacks to vote, provided they voted for their candidates. A Whiteman's Government is at the foundation of their hopes and wishes, and for this they struggle. And this means slavery without the name; bondage with none of its benefits; oppression, without any relieving feature.

Furthermore, the spirit of the Democracy at the South is that of rebellion; and between the party North and South there is an intimate affiliation, and thus that same spirit is generally prevalent. We do not believe for a moment that were the Democracy restored to power, those of the North would dare resist the demands of those of the South for unrestricted control of the negro population, and this control would mean their deprivation of all civil rights. Have not the Democracy of the North fully reciprocated the demands of those of the South so far as denunciation of the Civil Rights bill goes? That bill has no force whatever as applied to the North. We educate the blacks here, giving them equal advantages with the whites. That bill requires nothing that is not already fully conceded at the North. Its bearing is entirely on the South, where it is part of a deliberate plan to hold the negro in ignorance, in order that he may be the more easily held in bondage. The South, in slavery days, enacted it into a crime to teach the negro letters; and they are still struggling against his right to be educated. It is one of the dregs of slavery; yet the Democracy North have been at the pains to formally express their sympathy with it, and to endorse the South in its fight against equal education. Does not all this prove the intimate sympathy of the two in all matters pertaining to slavery?

But the Republican party, considered as a party, has been the exponent of protection to American industry, as against the free trade views of the Democracy. Has this question become obsolete? Or are we prepared to have free trade, by means of which the rate of wages shall be lowered to a par with what is paid in Europe? The reciprocity treaty is proof that the subject is not obsolete, as well as that we are threatened with one of the greatest dangers of recent times. What does that treaty involve? Free trade in all forms of manufactured articles, for twenty-four years. Does any one suppose that England will send those articles direct, when they can be smuggled through Canada? But it involves more than this. The Constitution confers upon the House of Representatives the origination of bills for raising revenue. Here is a treaty that affects the revenue to the extent of at least $160,000,000 yearly, and yet it goes to the Senate only, and if acted upon, will not go to the House for concurrence. The Senate action will be final. It is an insidious blow at one of the dearest privileges of the people. Further, the "favored clause" in our treaties with thirty-five other powers, compels us to give them all the advantages we give to any one. If we give free trade to Canada, we give it of necessity, to all the other nations with which we have treaty relations. Thus universal free trade will follow. And every Democrat elected to Congress this year stands on this platform of free trade. Is there no need of the Republican party to prevent this?

We assure our readers that for many years past there have not been such serious dangers before us as there are at present. We have not, since the days of the war, had an election pending that involved more completely the essential issues on which the Republican party is founded, than that to which we are hastening. We urge upon every Republican to remember that the principles he holds dearest were never more artfully and insidiously assailed. It certainly becomes all to turn aside from private and personal feelings, and sustain the ticket for the sake of the principles involved.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Opposition journals are seeking to make a point by investigating and speculating upon that department of national finances which relates to the income and outgo of funds, and the surplus that may go into the Sinking Fund. True, they have but three months to go upon,—but one-fourth of the current financial year having expired, yet where they lack in statistics they abound in imagination. What is better than a beautiful surmise, where you are deficient in facts? Of course, the comparison between the three months just expired, with the first quarter of 1873, was altogether in favor of the latter and against the former,—as last year it embraced just the period unaffected by the panic,—the three months during which our unsuspecting merchants were receiving their heaviest imports to meet what they supposed would be an unusually active market, while this year it embraces a period during which the panic is keenly felt, so far as imports are concerned,—but no matter. What is the showing? Simply that the receipts of the Government from customs are about $2,000,000 less than during the same months last year, while the reduction of the debt,—where the pinch really comes,—is less by a trifle more than five and a half millions. But every person who gives attention to the subject knows, that as compared with last year, the showing ought to improve as the year advances, for the reason that from this time on, last year, the panic was felt, while this year we are getting farther away from the panic.

We doubt if $30,000,000 can be turned into the Sinking Fund this year, and yet, if Congress is careful in its appropriations and in legislating money out of the Treasury, from $20,000,000 upwards ought to be put aside. The reductions made during the first quarter would indicate about thirteen and a quarter millions as the amount; but as the expenses of Congressional salaries are now spread evenly over the year, there ought to be no large drafts during the remainder of the year that will hinder the more rapid reduction of the debt. Could the average be doubled—and it should be—the required sum will be secured. The benefits of Congressional legislation, looking to the curtailment of Government expenses, were not felt during the first quarter, as time necessarily elapsed before those laws could be put in force. We therefore see no reason for the gloomy surmises indulged. Of course, they are meant to affect the elections, but they will be powerless to that end.

POLITICAL NOTES.

JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE, the very liberal "Liberal" who gave $100,000 to get himself elected to Congress two years ago, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Poughkeepsie District, N. Y.

MR. TALBOT has won his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts by his steady adherence to principle, and he will win his election by the same means. People trust a man who is not afraid to express his opinions.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* says: "There is a slight difference between the two candidates for Governor in New York. The friends of General Dix point triumphantly to what he *has* done, while the friends of Tilden point timidly to what he *may* do."

THE result of the first day's correction of the registry lists in Philadelphia, by the Court of Common Pleas, was the dropping of 27 fictitious names placed thereon by the Republican assessors, and of 147 fictitious names placed thereon by the Democratic assessors.

CAN the *World* tell us for what offices Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson are running? As they are mentioned by Democratic papers with much more approbation than any Democrats nominated this Fall, they must have a "good thing" in view.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

HORATIO G. KNIGHT, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, is described as a gentleman of fine appearance, and fifty-seven years of age, whose movements are quick enough for a man ten years his junior. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and in 1868-69 was a member of the Governor's Council.

THE Nashville *Union and American* cheerfully remarks that the Southern Republican Convention, which is called to meet at Chattanooga on the 13th inst., "Will be the most memorable gathering of graceless scoundrels known to ancient or modern history." And yet the South invite Northern emigrants to come there and live—or die.

ON Tuesday next, the 13th inst., there will be State elections in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and West Virginia, and a Territorial election in Dakota. In three of these States—Indiana, Nebraska and West Virginia—the incoming Legislatures will choose United States Senators in place of Messrs. Pratt, Tipton and Boreman. They are all Republican States, except West Virginia.

THE Rochester *Democrat* prints the following: "Speaking with a full knowledge, obtained from sources the most unquestionable and direct, we assert that President Grant is not only not a candidate for renomination, but that his plans are already matured and his business relations established with a view to his retirement from the Presidency at the expiration of his present term, and that these plans cannot be changed or modified."

NEW ORLEANS has broken out with the "hives," a sort of cutaneous disease on the body politic of Louisiana. The "hives" is the name of a new political organization in the Commune city, with principles akin to those of the White Leagne, with a complete repudiation of the State debt for its leading object. It boasts of some five thousand votes in the city of New Orleans, and is sending missionaries throughout the State. It would appear that the Pelican State had suffered ills enough already, but, with the "hives" added to White Leagues, no schools, and no Northerners, her cup of misery is full to overflowing.

On the 277th ballot the Republican Congressional Conference in the Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Bedford district, on Thursday evening, nominated Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair county. The nominee appeared before the Conference, and in a few words accepted the honor tendered him. Mr. Cessna, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Koontz, rivals aspirants for the nomination, also appeared before the Conference, and severally endorsed the nomination of Mr. Blair. The vote of the counties for Mr. Blair, on the final ballot was: Blair, 3; Bedford, 2; Somerset, 3. Mr. Blair was elected to Congress in 1858 and re-elected in 1860.

SECRETARY ROBESON addressed an immense Republican meeting, at Paterson, N. J., on Friday night, and in the course of his speech said neither the administration nor its Chief would ever be found outside of the Republican party, nor acting contrary to the established traditions of the country. The latter remark was understood to refer to the third term business, and was vociferously applauded. After the meeting Secretary Robeson said President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance.

PERSONAL.

EUGENIE and the Prince Imperial have returned to Chiselhurst.

SPURGEON says that smoking is not sinful, and that he smokes himself.

MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR was formerly a teacher in Miss Dutton's seminary in New Haven.

THE Earl of Dudley has presented the Empress of Austria with a full-blooded English courser.

THE young daughter of Secretary Bristow will be a *debutante* in Washington society this Winter.

THE will of M. Guizot is published. It commences with the declaration of his devotion to the Reform Church of France.

MR. JACOB THOMPSON, of Tennessee, formerly United States Secretary of the Interior, and afterward a brigadier in the Confederate army, is in New York.

MRS. ELLEN QUINLIN, aged one hundred and two years, died at Woodstock, Illinois, on Friday last. One hundred and thirty carriages followed her remains to the grave.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN seems to have derived benefit from his tour, as he is much stouter than when he left, and looks ruddier and healthier than he has for several years.

MRS. HETTY PORTER, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, of Farmington, and mother of President Porter, of Yale College, died at Farmington, Conn., Wednesday, aged eighty-eight years.

THE REV. ARTHUR BROOKS, of St. James' church, Chicago, has been elected rector of St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, to succeed his brother, the late Rev. Frederick Brooks, whose accidental death occurred in Boston a few weeks ago.

THE funeral of the late Mark Smith, the actor, took place on Sunday at the Little Church Around the Corner, New York city. The pall-bearers were A. Oakey Hall, Lester Wallack, Whitelaw Reid, Max Srakosch, William Stuart, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, William Winter, H. D. Palmer, H. C. Jarrett, Douglass Taylor, and A. M. Palmer.

A CORRESPONDENT in Genoa gives a graphic picture of the rural quiet and content in which General Kossuth passes his declining days. So much has been said of the destitution of the Hungarian President that the American people will be glad to hear that his surroundings are pleasant in his tranquil age. With such a picturesque landscape around him, with modest ease and plenty at his command, and a seat in the Hungarian Parliament for him to refuse whenever there is a vacancy, it would be hard to conceive a happier ending for a well spent life.

BAYARD TAYLOR delivered his lecture on "Ancient Egypt" before the students of Dartmouth College on Tuesday evening. In the course of it he alluded to the story found among the ancient records concerning a difficulty between a young Captain and the wife of the monarch, which might have been Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and took occasion to deny the absurd report that he had found and translated the correspondence between those persons. "Even if I had found the correspondence," said he, "I would certainly never have published it."

AT the foot of the Chestnut Hills, in North Coventry, Chester county, reside two eccentric batchelors, Messrs. John and Frederick Hamilton, who are now between sixty and seventy years of age. They live happily together, have no women about to give them a curtain lecture when they are out o' nights, nor to tenderly care for them in their hours of sickness. They keep separate tables, do their own cooking, washing and mending, make their own beds, and do all necessary work that is done about a well regulated household. Besides being good housekeepers, these old gentlemen are of an inventive turn of mind. They recently invented a threshing machine, which is worked with a crank. Five hundred sheaves of wheat and fifty bushels of oats were threshed out by it one day.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE new muffs are said to be large enough for two hands only.

NEW YORK has been troubled with a bad taste in the Croton water recently.

SOME cocoanut trees are flourishing in one of the public parks of San Francisco.

THE pumpkin and buckwheat crops are reported to be unusually large this season.

A COUNTERFEIT $5 note on the Trader's National Bank of Chicago, is in circulation.

SOMEBODY has ascertained that it takes 48,000 house flies of average size to make a pound.

DURING the past year the United States imported 19,864,000 pounds of tea from Japan.

A FINE oil has lately been discovered in the seeds of the ochra plant, of a quality equal to olive oil.

THE estimated value of sponge collected for the season on the Florida Reef will amount to about $65,000.

JOSH BILLINGS says:

"Life iz full ov kare and trubble,
Whether you go it single or dubble."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE at Washington in a report just issued, announces that on October 1st there were 20,800 subordinate granges in the United States. There are 369 granges in Pennsylvania and 80 in New Jersey. These bodies are distributed all over the Union, but are most numerous in the States of the Mississippi valley.

THE Atlanta *News* chants:

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year:
It's most too warm for whisky,
A little too cool for beer.

IN THE Circuit Court, at Towsontown, Md., on Saturday morning, the case of Samuel McDonald, on trial for the murder of Amos Berry, was concluded by the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will be joined by the members of that organization in Washington, on their visit to New Orleans in December, at the triennial meeting of the General Grand Encampment.

IF MR. BEECHER is guilty, he is playing a bold and desperate game. Certainly it seem that the avenging Nemesis has taken possession of his mind, and is impelling him on to destruction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Just so. But if he is *not* guilty, what then?

THE debts of all the States and Territories of the Union, it is estimated, do not much exceed $300,000,000. A considerable amount of this sum was incurred by the loyal States to equip troops to aid in the suppression of the Confederacy. Of this $300,000,000 the eleven Southern States owe one-half, or about $150,000,000.

SOMETIMES it happens in New York that the witnesses in criminal cases are punished with greater severity than the criminals themselves, for the latter often go unpunished, while the witnesses are locked up in jail. The *Tribune* says that, of the witnesses now in confinement, one has been held 314 and another 223 days, and of the others, all have been held over two months, three of them 82 days, and one 108 days.

ALEXANDER CHARLES tells the same old story of three card monte, in the Chicago *Tribune:* Enter "honest farmer," blubbering. He has lost all his money, so he says, to a gang of monte men, and has nothing to show for it except the three cards he snatched from the table. These he produces and shuffles awkwardly. A crowd, inspired by sympathy, gather around him. He shows how he was cheated. Two or three confederates offer to bet. The victim is willing to try it again, if anybody will lend him the money. One of the gang obliges him. He bets and loses almost every time. Then the unwary passengers take out their money and lose it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to official statistics just published, there were 3,275 suicides in France in 1873.

THURSDAY, the 29th inst., is appointed as Thanksgiving Day in the Province of Ontario.

SOME young Japanase are to be sent, at the charge of their Government, to Pilsen, in Bohemia, to learn the art of brewing.

ONE of the Paris railroad companies advertises a "dead man's train," which is specially reserved for the transport of funeral parties to one of the suburban burial grounds.

THERE are 787 islands off the coast of Scotland, of which about 186 are inhabited. Many of them are very small, mere rocks rising out of the sea, without vegetation of any kind.

AN approaching revolution in bonnets is announced by a Paris correspondent of a London trade journal, who states that there are to be real bonnets once more—bonnets with brims, crowns, strings, and perhaps curtains.

THE first American "tramway," as they call the street railways in Paris, has just gone into operation there. It runs from the Place de l'Etoile to the Champs, and the cars have been well patronized ever since it was opened.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Paris says the Princess De Bourbon, Mme. Perkins, whose husband is now in prison, is utterly destitute, with three children, begging for work and asking the loan of the small sum of twenty dollars. Her aunt, the ex-Queen of Spain, lives but a few doors away, but will not help her, and none of her rural relatives will give her a sou. She is now depending on the charity of Americans.

A CORRESPONDENT publishes a letter from Dockray, the American, convicted in Cuba, in which he (Dockray) says: "I was sent off so abruptly from Cuba that I am here in Santander prison without means, without clothing, and almost in a suffering condition. I have written to Mr. Cushing at Madrid, but as yet have heard nothing. The Lord only knows what will be my situation or fate in the face of the present impotency of our Government in its dealings with Spain."

MRS. HOOPER gives as a reason why soda water does not go down as a beverage in Paris, that a Frenchman who pays ten cents a drink wants a seat at a table, a sight of the daily papers, and plenty of time to sip it in. Free lunches have failed in Paris from the fact that the Frenchmen came to them, among whom were people of the better classes, including many members of the fashionable jockey club, would eat all they wanted without thinking of ordering anything to drink.

IN Yeddo, Japan, there are no less than eighteen newspapers, of which some are daily and others appearing every fifth day. The three which have the largest circulation are the *Yischinshinjishi*, a daily sheet, of which an average of 1,500 copies are issued; the *Tokioniehiniehi Schimbum*, a daily paper, with 800 circulation, and the *Chimbasaishi*, a daily, with the same. Of the other fifteen some appear daily, and each furnish about 200 copies. A Japanese *Punch* has also been announced.

A SCABIN schoolmaster taught school for fifty-one years, and during that period he inflicted the following punishments, and kept a faithful record of the same, viz: 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 309,000 custodies, 10,200 ear-boxes, 22,700 tasks, 136 tips with rule, 700 boys he caused to stand on peas, 6,000 to stand on sharpened pegs, 5,000 to wear the fool's cap, 1,700 to hold the rod; total, 1,282,936 cases of punishment. He had probably never heard of old Roger Ascham's saying, that often the rod is laid on the scholar's back when it should be applied to the schoolmaster's

ANOTHER MUTAL FRIEND.

The Result of Writing Another Man's Love Letters.

[From the Rondout (N. Y.) Freeman.]

There resided in the lower portion of this city not long since a swain whose sweetheart dwelt in a distant place, and in communication with her lover was compelled to call in the aid of a third person, as early education was defective, perhaps from too frequent indulgence in "playing hookey." To guard against any temptation for the fair one's falling in love with his sweetheart the young fellow settled upon a married man to perform the duties thereof; and so for a time things worked most harmoniously. The scribe had been there himself, and, profiting by his experience, he penned such deliciously gushing letters to Mary Ann, in the name of George of course, that the little maid soon surrendered the citadel of her heart to George, and promised in due time to surrender her hand also. Now time in its flight caused the swain to move to a neighboring river town, to pursue his calling, and it was necessary to keep up the correspondence with Mary Ann in the same handwriting, so George got a friend in his new home to write the tender messages and mail them to the scribe in this city to copy and post. The plan succeeded admirably for a time, but on one ill-fated day the scribe, after indulging a most loving epistle to Mary Ann, ending, of course, with a prayer for a reply by return mail, in a fit of abstraction signed his own instead of George's name. The return was a female, and no less a one than Mary Ann's own mother, who searched out the scribe, and laying his last tender effusion to her daughter before his astonished eyes, laced him, in such tones as only an outraged mother can command, how dared he, a married man, with a family, write such a letter to her daughter? Then that scribe had to rise and explain how he had been engaged in an amicable fraud, and the words must not be taken as an expression of his own sentiments, but as those of George. The explanation, however, fully satisfied the matron, and all is again serene.

Rum and Religion.

Dr. Prime has a sharp-nibbed pen, which he sometimes uses effectively in the columns of the *Observer*. For example: "On the beach where was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, the steamer in which we were journeying made a landing. There was no town there; no wharf, no people; the merchandise and passengers were put ashore in a lighter, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels with their drivers lay on the beach to transport the goods into the interior. The chief article landed was in barrels marked distinctly *Boston Rum*. These barrels were to be hoisted upon the backs of the camels and taken to Antioch! We sat on a barrel and mused upon the progress of Christianity and civilization."

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent for the last week by rail was 156,046 tons; by canal, 20,495—for the week, 156,539 tons, against 125,826 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 30,713 tons. The supply sent from all the regions was 462,914 tons anthracite, and 75,285 bituminous—for the week, 538,199 tons, against 589,080 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 50,880 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year is 16,434,777 tons, against 17,585,907 to corresponding period last year. Decrease so far this year, 1,151,130 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 1,220,029 tons.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

A COLORED musical prodigy, who, it is reported, rivals blind Tom, has been discovered at Scranton, Pa.

DOG IN A CHURN.

How He Didn't Become Butter.

A short time since a farmer's wife residing in Berks county, was engaged on the green sward in front of the house in churning butter. The female is one of those spruce, tidy house-wives of which Berks county is so proverbial, and invariably takes special pains to turn out prime butter and light bread. Now the woman in question opened the lid of the churn to see what progress she had made, and having business in the house, neglected to replace it. A small dog belonging to the family, one of those breed of poodles good for nothing else but to lie in the sun and wag their narratives, came along at a dog trot, having no doubt sniffed a feast from afar. Ponto halted when in front of the churn, and with a bound landed on its top. Scanning the surroundings, and finding the coast clear, the brute inserted his head into the open vessel, and was very soon engaged in satiating his appetite on its rich contents. Horror upon horrors, elongating his neck deep into the churn in search of butter curds, the dog fell through the opening into the open vessel. Just at this moment the woman returned, and hurriedly replacing the lid, made things lively for the purp for a while. After manipulating the crank for fifteen minutes she took a peep inside, and supposing the dog to be a lump of butter, inserted her hand for the purpose of removing it, whereupon the animal squirmed around and the woman, who is a firm believer in signs and tokens, quickly withdrew her hand and left the spot at the top of her speed in search of her husband, who was at work in the barn. The man, upon reaching the green and making an examination turned to the partaker of his "joys and sorrows," and said: "Mine Got, Betz, sis forhoftich unsa clay hundly, 'Ponto,'" The poodle was brought forth, the contents of the churn emptied, and things assumed their regular channel again.

FRED GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

The Coming Society Event in Chicago.

A letter from Chicago to the New York *World* says: "Fashionable Chicago is wholly wrapped up in the preparations for the forthcoming great society event—the nuptials of Lieutenant Colonel Grant and Miss Ida Honore. The marriage will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Vincennes avenue, corner Forty-seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, October 28. A large number of invitations have been issued. The preparations are on an elegant scale. Kingsley will be the caterer, and has been given *carte blanche* to provide all for the occasion. The minister will be the Rev. Isaac Erritt, a member of the 'Christian' or Campbellite Baptist persuasion, the Honores being followers in that direction. Colonel Grant is a strict Methodist, but he does not object to being married by a Campbellite. The bridesmaids have been selected, and are among the loveliest of Chicago's fashionable fair.

"The bride is a beauty, of course. She is a brunette of the medium size, with a charming figure, and a plump, rosy face. A local reporter writes of her eyes as 'the eyes of a Mary Stuart, and such are capable of winning the heart of a world.' The toilets at the wedding will be the most magnificent that Chicago has ever seen. The President and Mrs. Grant will grace the occasion, and the happy groom will have a furlough to go to Europe, California, Niagara, or anywhere it pleaseth him, whither he and his bride will be attended with the good wishes of the people, 'irrespective of party.'"

Joseph Pomeroy.

Joseph Pomeroy, who died a few days since, at his residence, at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., was born near Roxbury, Franklin county, October 18, 1804, at which place three generations of his ancestors had preceded him, his great grandfather having located in Lurgan township soon after the year 1730, among the first white settlers of Cumberland Valley. At an early age he entered the store of the late Stephen Culbertson, in Shippensburg, and, after remaining several years with him he went to Concord in 1826, to take charge of a store, which he conducted successfully for three years, when he and his brother, William R., who lives at Concord, entered into the mercantile business together. He afterwards enlarged his business by the erection of an extensive tannery at Concord, when his brother and nephew became partners with him, and continued the business together, for several years. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county, but failed, with his ticket, in 1841. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1856 in this district, composed of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata counties. In 1861 he was elected Associate Judge of Juniata county, being the only Republican on his ticket elected, and served the term of five years.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. JE. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Twenty-second District.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District.
HUGH McNEIL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District.
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District.
HENRY LONG.
W. H. GRAHAM.
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District.
CHARES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Third District.
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. McCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District.
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. S. Sample.
Sixth District.
A. B. YOUNG.
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT.
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER.
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED in 1869.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.50
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fordanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchinson & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
And Machinists' Supplies of Every Description.
Removed from 28 Wood street, to
112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
OPPOSITE CHASE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NOTICE.
HARVEST QUEEN
Reaper and Binder Co.
CAPITAL - - $300,000.
SHARES 3,000, PER $100 EACH.
The books for subscription to the above Company are now open at the office of the HOUSEHOLDER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, German American Bank Building, Penn avenue. The payments on subscriptions are as easy as the necessities of the business in getting machinery and building will permit. This promises to be a remarkably successful Company, as the business will be a specialty, covered by patents that make the invention a monopoly. It is the greatest agricultural improvement of the age.
For Prospectus, &c., and inspection of the model, call on the inventor at the office as above.
se29:h26

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

NITRATE SODA.—100 BAGS BEST Refined. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT
OF INTEREST
The very active opening of our Fall T daily increasing demand for the many bar different Departments with Goods. This Cities. Our very best personal care and a have succeeded in securing the MOST RE
Most C omplete Asso rtment
For our patrons to select from, they them abled us to dispose of almost unlimited q ments for the future, to supply the deman large quantities and on the best possible t
Dress Goods,
The most complete stock and the best bargains we have ever offered, in all materials and qualities, from the lowest priced to finest.
At 25c, New bargain in Black Mohair Alpaca.
At 37½c, Finer Black Mohair Alpaca, equal to usual 50c goods.
At 50c, an extra fine Black Mohair Alpaca.
At 50c, Fine All-wool Black Cashmere. These goods are well worth 75c.
At 12½c, Extraordinary good bargains in Dark Fall Dress Goods.
At 50 and 62½c, All-Wool French Merinos, full width, choice colors.
At 25c, Most decided bargains in New Fall Dress Goods.
At $1.25, Heavy Black Dress Silks, equal to usual $1.50 Silks.
At $1.50 to $3.50 Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value.
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN
Cassimeres, Sateens, Serges,
Camel's Hair Cloth, Twills, and Poplins.
Bright Plaids, of every description.
SUITS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c.
Ladies' Suits, all materials.
New Shawls, Splendid stock.
English Walking Sacks.
Cassimere and Cloth Sacques.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
IS NEW EVERY WEDNE
TO ALL DRY G
Every department full of seasonable and choice Goods at
Greatly Reduced Prices
From those of any former time.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK,
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS
Fresh lots opened every day.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
MERINO VESTS AND DRA

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

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SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

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J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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Interest allowed on Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Gilbert, F. Habermann.
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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

There was the usual spasmodic activity on Saturday at our banks, but it merely indicated the usual Saturday demand for money for current needs, and not any substantial change in the condition of the money market. General business may be rated at about two-thirds what it was prior to the panic. Somewhat extended inquiry among our merchants and manufacturers on this point has led us to the conclusion that this fairly states the situation. But profits do not correspond with the volume of business. That is, while manufacturers and merchants sell about two-thirds as many goods as they did before the panic, they do not realize proportionate profits. Very many have made little or nothing, and some have made proportionate profits.

A very singular result of the panic is the fact that in many departments of business it has led to an extension of credits, in place of contraction and an effort so restore a cash basis. A wholesale dealer assured us on Saturday that three or four months credits had been given previously to the panic. Six months credits are now freely offered. The reason for it is the desire to force sales. Yet we are inclined to think that if generally followed its tendency will be to retard recovery from the effects of the panic, rather than to hasten it.

L. Roberts & Co., South street, New York, for many years the largest receivers of flour in the United States, suspended Friday. The assets of the firm and the members' private property are sufficient to pay their obligations, and leave a handsome surplus. The suspension is understood to be only temporary.

The oil fire on Herr's Island, Saturday, involved a loss to the owners of from $30,000 to $40,000.

The decline in the New York stock market of Friday and Saturday justified the caution we have given our friends who dabble in the article. There was no pressure brought to bear to cause the decline. Not a firm failed. Not a sign of commercial weakness was anywhere visible on the commercial horizon. The droop was the result of a pure selling process by those who were long of stocks. It is to be added, however, that this class can not permit too serious a decline, for, being unable to unload, as it were, all at once, they must come in now and then to sustain the market, and in the result of their operations we shall doubtless see reactions from time to time and encouraging rallies to outside buyers.

The total imports of foreign dry goods at New York, for the week ending to-day, are $2,347, and the amount marketed $2,189,960. The imports for the corresponding week of last year were $2,091,112, and for 1872 $1,403,240.

London advices state that the Bank of England on Friday gained £63,000 bullion, and that the rate of discount is only ½ per cent. below that of the Bank. American securities are weak, and show a decline of ¼ to ½ per cent., with the exception of the new fives. These are reported firm. Erie is apparently the favorite on the part of the London Exchange, and declined as low as 28¾, against 30½ Thursday. The cable dispatches state, at half past two o'clock P. M.: "The Erie report is printed, and is now being read page by page in the Stock Exchange. After each page is read Erie stock advances or recedes, according to its purport." The last price quoted was 28¾, and the inference drawn by the street on this side was that the report was not favorably regarded.

Advices from Frankfort indicate a stringent money market, with the rate of discount of the open market 4½ per cent. and bank rates 5 per cent. These rates give rise to idle rumors concerning a possible panic on the German Bourse; but, of course, they were without foundation. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 92f. 30c. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is reported quiet and firm. Breadstuffs quiet.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110½	110⅛
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	116	116⅛
5-20 1862	112¾	112⅞
20—1864	115⅛	115⅜
" 1865	116⅛	116⅜
" 1865 new	117¼	117⅜
" 1867	117⅛	117⅜
" 1868—coupons	117⅜	117⅝
10-40's	111	111⅛
Currency 6's	112½	112⅝
New 5 per cents	111¾	112⅛
10-40's—coupons	111⅛	111⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¼	101¾
Erie	29¾	29¾
L. C.	90	90
B. H. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	10⅞	11
St. Paul	33⅜	33¾
Do. Pref.	53	53¼
Michigan Southern	79¼	79½
Do. Central	73	73⅜
North Western Common	37⅞	38⅛
Do. Pref.	53	54
Rock Island	94⅝	94⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87¾
Pacific Mail	47	47⅛
Western Union Telegraph	79⅞	80
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	28
Union Pacific	35½	35⅝
Toledo & Wabash	32	32⅛
Harlem	128¼	128¼
Chicago & Alton	98	98½
Adams Express	107½	107½
American Express	60½	60½
U. S. Express	66	65
Quicksilver	39¼	39¾
Fort Wayne	91	91
Merchants Union Express	18	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	25¾
Panama	110¾	110¾
A. & P. Pref.	17	17
W. F. Fargo & Co. Express	79½	80
Iron Mountain	15	15
Terre Haute	6	6

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	33½
Reading	34
United Cos. of N. J	126½
Oil Creek	8½
Lehigh Valley	61 61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	89¼
P. C. & St. L. 7's	87¾

NEW YORK, October 10, 1874.

Money closed at 2@3 per cent. Foreign exchange closed dull at 484@484½ for bankers' sixty days sterling and 487½ and 487 3-4 for demand. Gold opened and closed at 110 1-8, with some sales in the interim at 110. The rates paid for borrowing were 1, 2 and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $28,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week $277,000, and received for customs $2,383,000. The specie shipments in the same time were $206,762, all silver bars. The imports were: dry goods, $2,019,000; merchandise, $4,460,000. Governments closed dull. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened weak and unsettled, and remained dull throughout the greater part of the day. Towards the close prices showed an advance of ½ to 1¼ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The greatest improvement was in Panama, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwest common, Ohio, Wabash and Western Union. Rock Island sold at 98 3-8@98 3-4, ex dividend, this afternoon, and closed at 98 7-8 to 99. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 150,000 shares. Included in the sales were 27,000 shares Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 24,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, and 9,000 Toledo and Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 115⅜; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 115⅛; do '65, 116⅜; do '65 new, 116; do of '67, 117⅝; do of '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 111@111⅛; currency 6s, 112¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94½; Tennessees, old, 68; do new, 68; Virginia new, 53; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 21; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 78; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 29¾; do, preferred, 50; Hudson River, 128¾; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 87½; Northwestern common, 37⅞; do, preferred, 54; Rock Island, 98½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Lake Shore, 33½; do, preferred, 89¾; Toledo & Wabash, 32¾; do, preferred, 39; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 6; do, preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 98; do, preferred, 122½; Ohio & Mississippi, 27⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 101½; Lake Shore, 76; Panama, 110¾; Illinois Central, 90; Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 92½; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½.

LONDON, October 10.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½. Consols: money 92¾; account, 92¾. Five-twenties of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40's 103½; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central 99; Erie 29; do, preferred 45.

PARIS, October 10.—Rentes, 62f. 25c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1874.

General business continues fairly active, and while it is not all that could be desired by any means, it is about all that can be expected, and, furthermore, notwithstanding the demand was not overwhelming is restricted to supplying immediate wants, the aggregate business is not so much behind what it usually is at this season of the year. It is also worthy of mention that our merchants and manufacturers are pursuing a very cautious policy; they are, as a rule, refusing to sell to doubtful or long-winded buyers, and they commend the idea that everything

HOME NEWS.

A Match Pacing Race at McKees Rocks.

On Saturday afternoon a match pacing race took place between Defiance and Sorrel *Jim*, best two in three in harness. Defiance won in two straight heats. Time, 2:28 3-4, 2:27. This horse is a celebrated California pacer, and already has a record of 2:17. He is said to be very promising.

Attention.

The attention of Republicans is called to an advertisement in another column, requesting that the names of active members of the party, from every election district in the county, be at once sent to Wm. H. Denniston, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, of the County Executive Committee, in order that men may be appointed for vigilance duty.

Captured in the Act.

On Saturday evening two men named Robert Matthews and Thomas Dempsey entered an auction store on Federal street, near Lacock street, Allegheny, and Dempsey was observed stealing a set of shirt studs. He and Matthews were at once collared and handed over to Officer Geary, who locked them up. They will have a hearing to-day before Mayor Fleming.

Frisky Mules.

Yesterday afternoon two mules attached to a Pleasant Valley railway car got loose from the car on North avenue and ran off down to Federal street, Allegheny, where they were met by another car and stopped. One of the passengers of the car volunteered to ride them back to the other car, and mounted on the back of one of them. He had hardly seated himself until the mule sent him into the gutter headforemost. The mules were led back after that, gently.

An Unfortunate Speculation.

On Saturday night a man who gave his name as Bernard Graff, was arrested in Allegheny, on a charge of vagrancy and drunkenness. Yesterday morning on his appearance before Mayor Fleming, he stated that he had come from Cleveland, and was in search of work, he had spent the last money he had for a revolver. His Honor stated that he didn't think that was the right way to spend his money when he was so hard up, and he didn't think the revolver was intended for any good, so he gave him ninety days to the Work House.

Church Dedication.

St. John's Lutheran Church, at Homestead, on the P. V. & C. R. R., was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. M. Laird, pastor of the Ninth street Lutheran church, assisted by Rev. J. K. Melhorn, of Grace church, South Side. The audience was very large, three car loads being present from this city, and a great many from the surrounding country. The new building, which is a neat frame, was projected by and erected under the supervision and direction of Mr. Melhorn, and cost $4,500.

Coroners Inquest.

Yesterday morning the Coroner was called to go out to Wilkins township, to hold an inquest on the body of George Fralich. It appears that he retired on Saturday evening in his usual health, having spent the time just before going to bed in singing and enjoying himself generally. He was found dead the next morning in his bed. The Coroners jury rendered a verdict of heart disease. Deceased was a German, single twenty-five years of age, had been in this country two years and a half, was a coal miner by trade and worked for the New York and Cleveland Coal Co.

County Balance Sheet.

The monthly balance sheet of Controller Warner shows the profit and loss in the various county offices, for the past month to be as follows:

Gain in Sheriff's office	$ 647 02
Gain in Prothonotary's office	1,000 05
Gain in Recorder's office	346 92
Total gains	$ 1,993 99
Loss in Clerk of Court's office	$ 74 19
Loss in Coroner's office	25 81
Total loss	$ 100 10
Net gain to the county	$ 1,093 89

Local Preachers Convention.

The prospects are that a goodly number of delegates from this city will attend the National Local Preachers Association, which commences its session in Baltimore next Saturday. To accommodate those who wish to attend, arrangements have been made for excursion tickets; but no excursion ticket can be purchased in this city, or at any point on the railroad without an order authorizing the ticket agent to sell it. All local preachers and others desiring to attend the Convention will be supplied with orders by addressing W. H. Kincaid, Lock Box 367, Pittsburgh, or calling upon him. Orders will also be at the Methodist Book Depository, 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

The Hippodrome.

The visit of Barnum's great Roman Hippodrome to this city is a thing of the past, as it left for Cincinnati on Saturday night, after the closing performance, where it will open to-morrow evening. The concluding entertainments were up to the usual standard, and we can heartily recommend the Hippodrome to all lovers of pleasure wherever it may come, as a place where a few hours may be spent with great pleasure. On Saturday afternoon 136 dozen chairs used in the Hippodrome were sold by Mr. W. M. Clancy, who auctioned them off to Mr. Robert Gourley for $2.50 per dozen. The board seats were sold to Mr. James Rend, for the sum of $450, and they cost, the lumber and the cost of putting them up, just $2,800, so there was not much profit in that sale.

Pickpocket Arrested.

Last evening about seven o'clock a young man named Frank Gabby, while standing at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny, with several other young men, he felt some persons drawing his pocketbook from his pocket and turned in time to catch the man and attempted to prevent him from escaping. During the scuffle Detective Scott came up and Gabby told him what was the matter, whereupon he arrested the pickpocket and started with him to the lock-up. As they were crossing the Diamond he dropped the stolen pocketbook, but the officer detected him in the act and picked it up. He gave his name as Wm. Crawford, and was locked up for hearing to-day before Mayor Fleming.

Stopped in the Lockup.

Last evening two young men, laboring under the influence of whisky, drove along Preble avenue, Allegheny, at a reckless pace, hollowing and making a noise. They defied the police to catch them, but Lieut. Merriman leaped into the buggy and officer McCarty caught their horse by the head. Both young men stopped over night in the lockup, where they gave their names as Peter Barry and Wm. Sroder. They will have a hearing to-day. Their horse was almost driven to death, and when taken to McChesney's livery stable had to be badly aged and covered. The animal belongs to Burns, O'Neil & Co, on Sixthavenue. The agent of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who is now in the city, might find a case here for his attention.

The Government Site.

On Saturday the appeal of Mr. Armstrong from the report of the Board of Viewers, in condemnation of the Fourth avenue site for Government buildings, came up for argument in the Court of Common Pleas. District Attorney Reed and George P. Hamilton, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Watson, Stoner and Over for the exceptant.

The exceptions were filed by William Armstrong, and set forth that the act approved April 24, 1873, is unconstitutional and void in that it empowers the United States to condemn and take the exceptant's property without his consent. 2d. Because no provision is made for the payment of the damages assessed before the taking of the property. 3d. Because said act does not authorize the condemnation of more than one site for said public buildings, and the authority of the viewers in the above proceeding has been exhausted by a previous condemnation.

The defence was that the exceptions had been filed to late and that they were of no avail.

The Court after the argument took charge of the papers.

Safe Arrival of the Lady Voyagers.

The ladies who accompanied Prof. Donaldson and Mr. D. S. Thomas on a balloon trip last Friday afternoon, arrived in the city the following day, shortly before 2 o'clock. It has been ascertained that they traveled in a north westerly direction from the time of their departure. At six o'clock they made a landing at a point nine miles from Pittsburgh and three miles from Tallycavy. Here they were nine miles from the railroad, at Etna station. They took supper at this place, and were overtaken by a brother of Miss DeNight and another gentleman in a carriage, who took Miss DeNight and Miss York back to the city. In about an hour the rest of the party made another ascension. Some parties here put in a dog, which was not noticed until after the party had gone a considerable distance skyward. The balloonists sailed on until midnight, when a landing was made twenty-five miles from the city, in Cranberry township, Butler county, near Plains church. They were entertained for the night at the residence of Rev. Mr. Risher, the pastor of the Plains church. On Saturday morning they left the city in a wagon, where they arrived at the time above stated.

A DOSE OF RAT P[illegible]

Two Children Badly Poison La[illegible]

On Saturday after[illegible] of Mr. Vogle, [illegible] Fairman & [illegible] Ohio stree[illegible] Allegheny, [illegible] poison ha[illegible] house for [illegible] and soo[illegible] poison[illegible] summ[illegible] here.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

George E Bell, Allegheny, bankrupt. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and W. F. Hackman, and Henry Kleiman. On motion of John F. Edmundson an order was made on the latter named defendants to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. Application was also made for an injunction and a restraining order against certain execution creditors was issued.

A. G. Fry, Cambria county, bankrupt. Fry, Duerr & Co., Cambria county, bankrupts. Report approved directing the payment of compensation to the solicitor, and $219.65 to S. Ewart & Co., and S. H. Baird, for money expended in said proceedings.

Jonathan Birch, Clarion county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Rogers.

Matthias, Owens & Co., city, bankrupts. On motion of Mr. Shiras, an order was made giving the assignee additional power with reference to the valuation of certain stocks, bonds, &c., held by Springer Harbaugh, and authorizing a demand from Geo. W. Cass and George Wood, of the sums advanced for them respectively and to enforce said demand by suit.

Wellington Yeager, Columbia, bankrupt. Petition of Mayberry G. Hughes, for the liquidation of certain leins. Referred to Register Overton.

James W. Porter, Fayette county, bankrupt. On motion of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Thomas Taulman, Northumberland county, bankrupt. Order made for the second general meeting of the creditors.

Albert G. Fry, Ebensburg, bankrupt. The report allowing compensation to the solicitor was approved.

Fry, Duerr & Co., Ebensburgh, bankrupt. Reports confirmed allowing compensation to solicitor and paying George Huntley $245 51, for monies expended in these proceedings.

TRIAL LIST FOR OCTOBER.

The following is trial list for the October term of the United States District Court:

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

Bills of indictment for criminal offenses have been found against the following persons:

David D. Williams, 2; Stephen Payne, George Groves, Stephen Payne et al., David Meik, Andrew Henderson, Christian Baurline, Jacob Doerr, Frederick Hahn, Benj. Hook et al., Christian Meyer, Jr., John Miller, Frederick Younger, Reuben Lesch alias &c., 4; Michael Divinney, Charles Guyer, Jesse E. Porter, Samuel M. McLain, Austin McCain et al., Eli A. Mardis, Eli Mardis, Frederick Boddie, Perry Johnson 2, Alfred D. Reno, John Mardis, John McKinley, R. E. Devoe, James Johnston, Frederick Jedico, James Robertson et al., John H. Stewart, John Johnson, Scott Mardis, John H. Stewart 2, Charles H. Harris, Robert E. Devore, Nellie Durant, George A. Bloom, George Hartle.

CIVIL CASES.

The civil cases are as follows: The U. S. against Distillery of Samuel Mason & Co., Edward O'Hare, James O'Hare et al., J. Love & Co., M. H. Mills et al., Samuel Bell, P. C. and St. L. R. R., 2, One barrel of whisky owned by Moss & Fox, One package of rectified whisky owned by Fernberger & Bro, Isaac H. Gray et al., Charles Hill, Volk, Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., 3, One barrel of whisky claimed by Reinstrom & Co., Drugs, &c., owned by T. Ollendorf & Co., Frederick Hahn, Wm. Hill & Hook & Wise, The wine et al. owned by Fred. Hahn, Robert L. Brown et al., Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., The Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., 2, Brewery et al. of John A. Steiner, Brewery et al. of Henry Hansman, Brewery et al. Geo. Gemengen, 119 barrels of whisky owned by Wm. Jennings and found in the posession of James McKay, John Keatley et al., 2, Cigars et al. of W. Walters, Samuel H. Wilson, administrator of estate of A. Robertson et al., 53 acres of land, distillery, &c., of D. Young, land claimed by James and Sarah Neil, A. S. Palmer and R. R. Weise, surety, of and impleaded with F. J. Truesdale, John M. Phillips, owner and master of steamboat "L. C. McCormick," 3, James Taylor et al., owners of steamboat "Kate Dickson."

CASES AT ISSUE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Roderick F. Clow vs. The Derby Coal Co; Othello Stevens, Executor, vs. Martha Summerville vs. Ferdinand Marx; C. T. Ames vs. Roberts Run Coal Co.; Daniel B. Allen vs. Brady's Bend Iron Co.; Weiler & Ellis vs. Albert Stehle; Fisher, Sutphin & Co. vs. W. L. Harvey; Chalee W. Kolb vs. Joshua Bunnell; Messimer & Backus vs. James A. Lambing; W. G. Johnston trust, &c. et al. vs. Blackmore & Nelson; M. Munhall & Co. vs. John Sheedy; Edward House vs. Blackmore & Nelson; Henry G. Bell & Co. vs. James Bryden & Sons; Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co.; Amos Tenney et al vs. The Brady's Bend Iron Co.; Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher L. Graff; Thomas W. Loughrey vs. Charles Walters; L. Ramsperger & Co. & F. D. Hamilton & Co.; Cohen & Schloss vs. Ellis Harris; J. B. Sneathen & Co. et al. vs. Staib & Co.; Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein; Morris & Lewis vs. Abram Simon; Gornell & Amerman vs. D. Harris & Bro.; Evans, Dallas & Gilmore vs. George W. Ebert & Jacob Poe, owners of the s. b. "Mollie Ebert;" Mills, Johnson & Co. vs. Charles E. Davidson & Co.; J. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Thomas Williamson; James McKibben vs. Moyes, Gardner & Co.; Butler, McCarty & Co. vs. Hiram W. Junkin; Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co; Frederick W. Heidekoper vs. A. H. Brosius; Richard A. Cassanova vs. The Derby Coal Company; O. A. Childs & Co. vs. Collins, Pool & Co.; E. P. Jones, trustee, &c. vs. A. Guskeep & Co.; Morris & Mellon vs. The Penn Foaming Co.; Wm. Pore vs. The Mahoning Iron Co.; John Jones vs Levi Jones; John D. Strouse, trust, &c. vs. Wm. Aushutz & Co.; E. P. Jones, trust, &c. vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.; J. T. Stapleton, trust, &c. Emma A. Sproat; Groves & Shoemaker vs. Wm. J. McManigal; Wm. A. Buell vs. A. H. Cook; Dilworth Bros et al. vs. G. M. Medsker; Charles H. Schadt et al. vs. Charles Ochs; W. A. Miller et al. vs. B. F. Baer.

SUITS BY ASSIGNEES.

J. M. Kennedy, assignee, &c., vs. James Gallagher; John H. Bailey, assignee, &c., vs. Blythe & Dietrich; Wm. J. Radcliff, assignee, &c., vs. David Hostetter. W. S. Purviance, assignee, &c., vs. Henry Harley; J. H. Baldwin et al., assignee, &c., vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny; Robert McKinley, assignee, &c., vs. James A. Shallenberger; John McDonald, assignee, &c., vs. John Sweeny; John McDonald, assignee, &c., vs. H. B. Fullerton; John J. Copeland, assignee, &c., vs. Sylvester Lynch; Wm. S. Bryson, assignee, &c., vs. Wilton H. Kline; Wm. S. Bryson, assignee, &c., vs. Samuel Haziett; Wm. S. Bryson, assignee, &c., vs. Wm. Hornish.

CASES IN EQUITY.

W. C. Robinson et al., assignee, &c., vs. J. & H. Phillips; D. C. Oyster, assignee, &c., vs. Abel Gresh et al.

State Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Agnew presiding.

Robert B. Petty, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Morton Hunter and Joseph Forsyth, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq., were admitted and duly qualified to practice in this Court.

In the case of Moore vs. Wenzell et al., a judgment of non pros. was entered.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company vs. Clark. Argued by John Barton, Esq., for the plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson, Esq., contra.

McElhenney vs. Hope et al. Argued by Jno. Large, Esq., for plaintiff in error. Court declined to hear M. W. Acheson, Esq., the opposing counsel.

Adams et al. vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Argued by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiff in error and A. M. Brown, Esq., contra.

Middelton vs. Beardall et al. Argued by John Barton, Esq., for plaintiff in error and William Reardon Contra.

Court adjourned at twelve o'clock for consultation.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George E. McGowan, charged with perjury, in falsely swearing as to his pecuniary responsibility in going bail for Donovan et al., was not finished on Friday, and will be resumed to-day.

SENTENCE DAY.

Last Saturday was sentence day and the following persons had the penalty of the law meted out to them according to there several crimes.

James Crogin, who had been tried and found guilty of larceny, got sixty days to the Work House.

William McClusky, *alias* Buck McClusky, convicted with the larceny of a revolver valued at seven dollars, a pen knife worth one dollar and two English soverigns valued at five dollars each, was sent to the Work House six months.

Henry Ketner and William Tramp, found guilty of felonious assault and battery were sentenced to the Work House for three months each.

Annie Martin, a colored woman, who had been tried on a charge of robbery and found guilty, also went to the Work House for eight months.

G. W. Hetherton was next brought in. He had been found guilty of larceny. The hair store of Isabella Morrison had been entered and ladies' curls and switches to the value of one hundred dollars stolen. One of the switches was found on Hetherton, which he said he had purchased of some one else. There is some doubt as to whether he participated in the affair, so the Judge gave him a light sentence—ten days to jail.

John Fritz, convicted of felonious assault and battery upon the person of T[illegible] Ryan, was sentenced [illegible] for three years.

Will[illegible] di[illegible]

THE OIL REFINERS' ORDINANCE.

Pittsburgh's Interest in It—The Policy Involved—The Development of Our Commercial and Manufacturing Prosperity.

The general readiness of our Councils to so legislate as to promote the welfare of the city has been too frequently attested for it to be doubted that their desire is to see Pittsburgh prospered, in every legitimate way, until in population and financial strength it shall be second to no city in the West. But it cannot be expected that all phases of this question will be so accurately understood by all the members of Council as that, without explanation, the full bearing of every new proposition will be fully understood. Therefore, as the ordinance which passed the Common Council last Monday, and which has passed second reading in the Select branch, will come up for final passage, it is proper that a broad statement should be made of the policy involved in the bill, and a *resume* made of facts and figures, heretofore given, but which bear upon and illustrate this policy.

The theory has been advanced by interested parties that Pittsburgh is "too near the East and too far from the West" to be entitled to the special mercies of railroad corporations. Therefore, while Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago have been favored by the railroads, Pittsburgh has been uniformly discriminated against. What is the result? Simply this: Each of the cities mentioned, while less favorably situated than Pittsburgh, have outstripped her in population, growth, wealth, and all that is called enterprise. Pittsburgh far outstrips the Western cities in natural advantages, but is so discriminated against that the balance is turned against her. This is a strong assertion; but let us prove it. Cincinnati carries every pound of her cheapest coal from the pools above this city, pays lockage, towage, and all the incidental expenses, and yet competes with us in our manufactures. St. Louis, nearly a thousand miles west of us, competes with us, although her fuel comes from here, or equivalent points. The trade of Chicago is enormous, yet nearly every fire is lighted with Pittsburgh coal. We submit whether there is not something radically wrong in the system that permits this to be done? If so, that wrong is perpetrated against the prosperity of Pittsburgh. If it be said, the railroads certainly consider Pittsburgh, and will do nothing to her detriment, we ask how it was that the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad were compelled into such a fight to have their claims considered?

This Pipe Line ordinance represents the essence of a new policy which, if intelligently and firmly adopted, will enable Pittsburgh to regain the commanding position as the first Western city, in population, business and wealth. This policy simply consists in invoking the competition of rival railroad lines. It will do no injury to either road, even the contrary will benefit both, while it will rapidly develop the wealth of our city. True, their rates will be lower, and their profits on a given amount of business will be lessened; but the volume of business will be increased, and thus they will make more in the aggregate. The firm and vigorous contest of our iron men, in demanding and enforcing a settlement of their claims against the Allegheny Valley road, was a first step toward independence of railroad domination; the action of our refiners is a broader one, —but represents the same idea—the right treatment of Pittsburgh by the railroads. Nor will their triumph injure that road, for they will not seek to depreciate the value of the income bonds. On the contrary, the refining trade will so rapidly increase, that the Valley road will do a larger business than now, and be all the more certain of paying those bonds. The day has come for Pittsburgh to take a new departure, and cease to be a mere tender on Western cities. She owes it to herself to build up her own trade, to extend her own borders. And the time will be a vigorous step in that direction. The day will come when every member of Council who voted for this ordinance will be proud of that vote.

Let us also say that our citizens generally are interested in this subject, and that our iron men are involved in a very particular manner. Have any of these noticed that the arrangement that discriminates so strongly against our refiners, also bears with there were no remedy against it, would crush our refining interests, and thus utterly destroy an important trade of the Allegheny Valley road, were made *since* the agreement to receive its income bonds was entered into? Have they inquired into the possible reasons for this action? If the trade of the Allegheny Valley road is lessened, while the Empire Transportation Company, which certainly Pennsylvania Railroad officials are possibly interested, gains largely in trade, *who suffer*, and *who mind* Suppose on the one hand, the value of the income bonds were thus reduced, so as to be bought up cheaply? Suppose, while this was the case, the Empire Transportation company were prospering? Take these inquiries and look at recent facts and dates? Remember another thing. The Empire Transportation Company can carry oil where Pittsburgh *cannot*, *by competing lines*. If Pittsburgh were made a competing point, thus opening the way for it to come here; and suppose it could be shown to those interested in that line that they could make more money by coming here? What would be the result? and would not Allegheny Valley share in the profits? In brief, our iron men are as deeply interested in this particular contest as they were in the struggle which they so triumphantly passed very recently. *Pittsburgh, and not the railroads, must dominate the influences which affect her prosperity.* This is the issue that the Refiners' Ordinance before Select Council to-day.

As to the advantages of this policy—of protecting home industry and developing Pittsburgh's trade, we have already given facts which may be summarized. The production of crude petroleum, in this State, from September, 1873, to September, 1874, was, in round numbers, 11,000,000 barrels. Of this, but one-sixth is refined in Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the fact that we are but thirty miles distant from the oil territory, while Cleveland is two hundred miles away. Were Pittsburgh to have its proper proportion of this trade, she would refine at least two-thirds of the whole production, which would cause to be expended in this city about $10,000,000 annually, which would be so distributed as to give *impetus* to several of our most important branches of industry. We do not say we have this trade simply because our refiners are discriminated against by the railroads. The Cleveland *Leader* boasted, a short time since, that the discriminations in its favor by the Lake Shore road would be used to turn the trade against us. Yet so great is the difference in distance, between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, as regards the oil regions and the seaboard, that the extra transportation charges to and from Cleveland, as compared with Pittsburgh, would supply a fine profit. This distance aggregates 400 miles, which, at eight-tenths of a cent per ton per mile, would represent $32 profit for the railroads to get. Yet the railroads not only throw this away, but give Cleveland 42 cents a barrel advantage over Pittsburgh, irrespective of distance.

Let it have the means at command to stop all this. The Connellsville railroad is able to compete for this trade. This puts it in the power of Councils to stop this unjust discrimination. They have only to say to the Refiners,—lay down your pipes. Without cost to the city this will be done, and at once the trade which has built up and which has held us down. Common Council acted promptly. All Pittsburgh is alive to this question. The Select Council has in its hands the prosperity or adversity of the city. We know that the interest it holds is of rich action is very great, and do not doubt that Select Council will promptly concur in the vote of the Common branch.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A Soap Factory Partially Burned.

Last Saturday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in the soap factory of Strunz & Wetzell, a two story building on Bingham street, between Seventh and Eighth, South Side. An alarm was struck from box 127, when the department responded promptly and continued their exertions until the flames were extinguished. The inside of the lower and upper stories was almost entirely consumed, and what is left remaining is past all further use. The first floor was used for manufacturing purposes, and contained all the machinery, boxes, and a large quantity of soap. The machinery was but slightly damaged, the boxes burnt being past use, and what remains of the soap will have to be manufactured over again. The second floor was used for storing and was packed full of soap and candles which were damaged in a like manner. A large cellar underneath the whole building contained quantities of rosin and tallow, which was only damaged by water. The outside walls remain intact, the roof and windows being the only outside part destroyed.

The building is owned by the firm and is fully covered by insurance, as is also the stock and machinery, the total loss being estimated at $7,000; insured in the following companies, viz.: M. & M. Insurance Company, $5,000. Allemania, $5,000. Pittsburgh, $5,000, and Union, $5,000. Total $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Thomas S. Linn et ux. to William Boyd, September 28, 1873; lot in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, 20x66 feet. Price.....$900

William Boyd et ux. to Mary J. Sheriff and Henrietta Bortle, September 28, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, 20x66 feet. Price.....$900

David E. Rito to Amanda Webb, October 5, 1874; tract of land in Franklin township, containing 25 acres and 21 perches. Price.....$2,000

John Pershment et ux. to S. Jarvis Adams, June 10, 1874; lot in Twentieth ward, city, in Daniel Negley's plan, 6x130 feet 7 inches. Price.....$260

Conrad Rack and wife to August Michalofski, June 20, 1874, lot in Conrad Rach's plan, Reserve township, 20x112 1-2 feet, with building. Price.....$400.

Peter D. Perchment and wife to Martha E. Polls, August 6, 1874, lot in Twenty-first ward, city, in Mellon's plan of Homewood lots, 25 708-1000x124 feet, with buildings. Price.....$1,000.

James A. Mellon and wife to Peter D. Perchment, August 5, 1874, irregular lot in Twenty-first ward, city, in Mellon's plan of Homewood lots. Price.....$250.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 30 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

THE LAST TRIBUTE.

The Funeral Services Over the Late Dr. Thomas M. Eddy.

The late Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy who died in New York last week was well known and thoroughly appreciated in Pittsburgh, where he has appeared in the pulpit and on the platform. Dr. Eddy was one of the missionary Secretaries of the M. E. church—a position second only to the Episcopal office—and the general esteem in which he was held, was attested at the funeral obsequies which took place in New York on Friday at St. Paul's church. Previous to the public services the managers of the Missionary Society and many clergymen assembled at the residence of the deceased, No. 316 West Twenty-eighth street, from which, after a brief and simple prayer by Dr. Sims, they advanced in procession to the church. By the direction of the Metropolitan church, Washington, D. C., of which Dr. Eddy was formerly pastor, led the procession to the house, reading appropriate passages of Scripture. As they came the casket containing the remains of the deceased, and last of the clergymen. During the advance up the aisle the sad funeral march from "Don Sebastian" was played by the organist, and, after all were seated, the choir chanted a beautiful and appropriate anthem which was a great favorite of Dr. Eddy while he was living, and two verses of which he repeated only a very short time before his death. The first verse was as follows:

> "Beyond the weeping and the smiling
> I shall be soon;
> Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
> Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
> I shall be soon;
> Love, rest, and home, sweet hope,
> Lord, tarry not, but come."

At its conclusion Rev. Dr. Curry read from the Bible, and Rev. Dr. Fletcher announced the hymn beginning, "I would not live alway," which was sung by both choir and congregation to the old tune of "Fredericktown." Following this, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Chapman, and a second portion of Scripture was read by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Bishop Janes then made an address eulogistic of the deceased, characterizing him as "most eminent as a preacher—intellectual, scholarly, simple." He closed with an account prepared by Dr. Clinton B. Fisk, who was with Dr. Eddy at the time, of the last few days of the deceased pastor's life. "His chief unwillingness to die, Mr. Eddy had then said, was because of the work which he saw that ought to be done. He knew how to work and was anxious to, but it seemed hard that after he had passed away so many idlers would be left alive. When it was certain that his last hours were at hand, the dying man partook of the sacrament of the communion. Almost his last words were in expression of the wish that the work of the Missionary Society might be prosecuted with vigor. Finally after he could no longer speak, he motioned that he saw the way clear and felt no fear, to raise his right hand. He did so, and held it in the air until his pulse beat low."

Other addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Phillips Schaff and Bishop Simpson in similar spirit, and after the singing of a hymn, commencing "He's gone, the spotless soul is gone," opportunity was given to all friends to pass by the casket, after which the remains were removed to the Woodlawn street Cemetery, where they will be placed in a vault until their final removal to Chicago.

The church was crowded in every part, and the services were in all things very impressive and often most affecting. The pulpit was veiled in mourning and surrounded with beautiful flowers arranged in appropriate forms. In front of the desk was a very large floral cross, upon which were grouped smaller crosses, an anchor, a crown surrounded with a cross, and several large bouquets. Among the flowers was one bouquet of white, upon the face of which was wrought the letters of deep blue in the Greek characters, Phi Gamma Delta, denoting the College Society, of which Dr. Eddy was a member. These flowers were presented by the present members of the society, of which a large delegation was present to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to one with whom they were thus connected. Among those present in the congregation were Rev. Dr. Chadbourne, pastor of St. Paul's, and Rev. Drs. Phillips, Landon, Mirwin, Sing, Hurst, Roche, True and Miley, together with the members of the Missionary Society, and many of the pastors of the various churches in New York and vicinity.

FINANCIAL.

City Tax Collections Bonds Approved —A Dissatisfied Revisor Paid.

The Finance Committee held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon in the office of Controller Snodgrass. The following report from a sub-committee, appointed at a previous meeting, was read and adopted:

GENTLEMEN:—Your sub-committee, appointed at last meeting, to which was referred the resolution offered by Dr. McCandless, beg leave to report the adoption of the following by them, which they respectfully refer to you with an affirmative recommendation:

WHEREAS, The tax duplicates for the present year, with few exceptions, are now in the hands of the tax collectors whose bonds have been approved under regulations prescribed by the Finance Committee for the year 1873. Therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to the Finance Committee the re-enactment of the resolutions adopted last year regarding percentage to be allowed the several tax collectors; and we do further recommend that for future years in any of the wards in which collectors are now allowed ten per cent. where the total amount of the duplicate is less than $5,000, that ten per cent. be allowed for the collection of personal tax and five per cent. for taxes on real estate, business and water rent.

Under this action of the committee the collectors from the First to the Twelfth wards inclusive, and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards will receive but five per cent., while all the others be allowed the maximum, ten per cent.

Very respectfully,
DAVID AIKEN,
J. P. CUNNINGHAM.

The bonds of the following tax collectors, in the amounts designated, were approved:

Jno. Douglass	$ 3,740
William Bond	9,500
C. Patterson	11,000
Andrew B. Higgins	31,000
Robert M. P. Dalzell	3,400
Christ. Brochmer	5,783
Jno. W. Jones	26,383
Wm. Wiley	25,500
Geo. Trantman	2,000

A number of applications from business firms for refunding of over-paid taxes were examined and referred to the Controller in connection with the City Solicitor. A warrant ordered to be drawn in favor of E. C. for $126.70 for services rendered in th the Board of Revisors. time ago instituted suit recover from the city ory, there being at the time it ait a short it against offered to The ill,

VIEWERS' REPORT.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Camp street, from Herron avenue to Jefferson street.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1873, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Camp street, from Herron avenue to Jefferson street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said act to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874, at the office of City Engineer in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

Report of Viewers on the opening of Camp street, from Herron avenue to Jefferson street.

DAMAGES.

Mrs. Emma Herron	$ 79 69
J. Herron estate	350 00
Printing	26 00
	$ 455 69

BENEFITS.

City of Pittsburgh	$ 211 24
J. Herron estate	244 45
	$ 455 69

ROBERT VANDEVORT, JAMES CASSIDY, M. EDWARDS, } Viewers.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Morris street, from Charles street to property line of Jas. Gallagher.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1873, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Morris street from Charles street to property line of Jas. Gallagher in the City of Pittsburgh, and make an assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874, at the office of the City Engineer, in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

Report of Viewers on the opening of Morris street, from Charles street to property line of Jas. Gallagher.

Viewers' time	$11 25
Plan	5 31
Printing	26 20
	$42 76

BENEFITS.

Thos. Fitzjerold	$5 64
Daniel McCune	2 82
Eliza Davis	8 46
Louis Burkowitz	2 82
P. Caroline Crousseau	2 82
Louis Burkowitz	3 05
Thomas Winslow	3 05
Louis Burkowitz	8 46
P. Conlin	2 82
W. M. Jones	2 82
	$42 76

ROBERT VANDEVORT, JAMES CASSIDY, M. EDWARDS, } Viewers.

VIEWERS' REPORT—On the opening of Albert street, from Charles street to its terminus, at edge of Cliff.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to appraise the damages sustained in the opening of Albert street, from Charles street to its terminus at edge of Cliff, in the City of Pittsburgh, and make assessment therefor, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 6th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceed in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; and, having given the notices required by said Act, they viewed the premises and heard all the allegations and evidence of the several parties claiming damages, and, after full consideration thereof, made a true and conscionable appraisement of the same; that, after ascertaining the whole amount of damages, they made an assessment of the same upon the properties benefited by said improvement, and caused a plot to be made, and prepared a statement as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1874, at the office of the City Engineer in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all complaints and evidence presented, and, after full consideration thereof, do find that the following named owners of property will sustain damages for which they are entitled to compensation, each for the amount set opposite his name, respectively, viz.:

Report of Viewers on the opening of Albert street from Carson street to Bluff.

Viewers' time	$11 25
Plan	4 90
Printing	25 75
	$41 90

BENE